LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6935 NOTE PREPARED: Jan 2, 2010

BILL NUMBER: SB 391 BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: DNA Samples from Felony Arrestees.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Waltz

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FIRST SPONSOR:

FUNDS AFFECTED: GENERAL IMPACT: State

X DEDICATED FEDERAL

Summary of Legislation: This bill has the following provisions:

- A. It requires all persons arrested for a felony after June 30, 2010, to submit a DNA sample. It provides for the expungement of a DNA sample taken from a person arrested for a felony if the person is acquitted of all charges, the person's conviction is reversed, or the case is dismissed.
- B. It increases the DNA Sample Processing Fee from \$2 to \$5.
- C. It makes technical corrections and conforming amendments.

Effective Date: July 1, 2010.

<u>Summary of NET State Impact:</u> Depending on whether the new samples are analyzed by the Indiana State Police (ISP) or a vendor, LSA estimates the following expenditures for ISP for FY 2010 through FY 2013 if new DNA specimens are received at the higher projected range. Revenue generated by the increased DNA Sample Processing Fee should cover these added costs if the processing is performed in-house.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Outsourcing Expense	\$2.07 M	\$2.07 M	\$2.07 M	\$2.07 M
In-house Expense	\$2.16 M	\$1.26 M	\$1.26 M	\$1.26 M
Add. Revenue	\$1.77 M	\$1.77 M	\$1.77 M	\$1.77 M

Explanation of State Expenditures: Current law requires offenders *convicted* of a felony after June 30, 2005, to provide a DNA sample to the Department of Correction (DOC), the county sheriff, or the agency supervising the individual. This bill requires any person *arrested* for committing any felony after June 30, 2010, to provide a DNA sample. The estimated additional costs are provided in the table above for both inhouse processing and outsourcing.

Expungement: Besides the costs for collection and analysis, the cost to expunge the record of DNA could increase. Under current law, an individual may request expungement if the person was acquitted of all charges, the conviction on which the authority for inclusion is based has been reversed, or the case dismissed.

LSA examined the percentage of all felony cases that were filed in criminal court between 2004 and 2008 and later dismissed and acquittal rates published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics for felony cases in the 75 most populous counties in the United States. LSA estimates that 20% of all arrests will be either dismissed or acquitted. The total number of arrests that would need to be expunged could be 29 or less each day.

Annual Number of Arrests Expunged										
	Arrests		Percent of Cases Expunged		Working Days Per Year		Expungements Per Day			
Low	24,177	x	20%	÷	250	Ш	19			
High	36,266	X	20%	÷	250	=	29			

Effect on the Department of Correction: DOC currently collects DNA samples of first-time offenders when they are committed to DOC facilities. Men are committed to the Reception Diagnostic Center, while women are committed to the Rockville Correctional Facility Intake Unit. This bill would reduce the responsibilities for staff at these two facilities.

<u>Background Information</u>: <u>Estimating the Added Samples</u>: LSA used the average number of DNA samples that ISP received and processed between CY 2006 and CY 2009 as the basis for projecting the new samples that this bill will generate. LSA used both DNA samples received and processed for determining these added costs.

DNA Samples Received and Processed by Calendar Year										
DNA Samples That Are: 2006 2007 2008 2009 (est'd) Average										
Received	22,490	39,736	35,342	32,116	35,731					
Processed	18,127	29,783	22,475	20,273	24,177					

At LSA's request, the Indiana State Police surveyed nine states that have added DNA arrestee language to their statutes since 2003. Three of these states, North Dakota, South Dakota, and California, now require any person arrested for any felony to submit a DNA specimen. Based on their experience and on the reported felony filings in the 2008 *Indiana Judicial Report*, LSA projects that the number of DNA samples that the ISP will receive and be required to process will increase between 100% and 150%.

Based on the four-year average shown in the previous table, the following table shows projections of these

added samples.

New DNA Samples to be Received and Processed									
Percentage Increase in Samples									
DNA Samples That Are:	Four-Year Average	100%	150%						
Received	35,731	35,731	53,597						
Processed	24,177	24,177	36,266						

Estimating the Added Costs: Under current practice, ISP receives DNA samples from both county jails and DOC facilities. The felony offenders who are in county jails will be either placed on probation or in community corrections programs. ISP currently contracts with Strand Analytics to supply the sample kit and transport the sample for analysis from the jails. The State Police work with the staff at DOC's intake units to obtain the samples for processing.

ISP can collect and analyze this new set of arrestee samples in-house or by outsourcing. There are three cost components involved in DNA analysis. The following table projects what these added costs would be under both options.

Cost Components										
Component	Comments:	<u>In-house</u>	Outsourced							
Specimen Kits and Shipping	Kits are used to collect specimens from all persons arrested and shipped to laboratory	\$10	\$19							
Analysis	At the laboratory, staff examine and discard duplicates, and analyze and type new specimens	\$20	\$29							
One-Time Start-up Costs	ISP would need new equipment to analyze added specimens	\$900,000								

Estimating Added Costs – The following table presents the costs to collect, ship and analyze these added samples.

	Cost Range for Processing New Samples for Persons Who Are Arrested in First Year If All Work Is Performed In-house										
Range	Range Received DNA Kits and Shipping Samples Processed Range Received Range Received Shipping Range Received Range Received Range Received Range Range Received Range Range Range Received Range										
Low	35,731	x	\$10.00	+	24,177	х	\$20.00	+	\$900,000	Ш	\$1.74
High	53,597	х	\$10.00	+	36,266	X	\$20.00	+	\$900,000		\$2.16

Cost Range for Processing New Samples for Persons Who Are Arrested in First Year If All Work Is Outsourced									
Range	Range DNA Samples Collected DNA Kits and Shipping Processed Analysis Cost In Millions								
Low	35,731	х	\$19.00	+	24,177	х	\$29.00	=	\$1.38
High	53,597	X	\$19.00	+	36,266	X	\$29.00	=	\$2.07

Explanation of State Revenues: DNA Sample Processing Fee- The DNA Sample Processing Fee revenue is projected to increase by \$1.77 M. This fee is assessed on any person who is found guilty of a crime (felony or misdemeanor), an infraction, or an ordinance violation. The current fee is \$2; the new fee under this bill would be \$5. LSA projects that new revenue will increase in the first year by the full amount projected because this fee applies to any person who is convicted or ordered to pay the fee beginning July 1, 2010, and not to any person arrested beginning July 1, 2010. The new revenue is based on the fee's reported revenue history in CY 2008 and 2009.

Revenue Collected from DNA Sample Processing Fee									
FY	Reported Revenue	Fee Amount	Revenue For Each \$1	New Money (In \$ Millions) for \$3 Added Fee					
2008	\$1,109,818	\$2.00	Ф.5.0.0. 4.0.4.	01.77					
2009	\$1,251,797	\$2.00	\$590,404	\$1.77					

<u>Explanation of Local Expenditures:</u> County sheriffs collecting the samples would incur additional costs to train staff in collecting samples and ensuring that the chain of evidence is not broken. Sheriff staff collect saliva from an arrested person by placing a cotton swab in the arrested person's mouth.

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected: ISP; DOC.

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

<u>Information Sources:</u> Kristine Crouch, CODIS Administrator, ISP; *Indiana Handbook of Taxes, Revenues, and Appropriations, 2009; Indiana Judicial Report, 2008.*

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